



# Department of Defense DIRECTIVE

AD-A279 984



April 25, 1994  
NUMBER 3110.6

USD(A&T)

SUBJECT: War Reserve Materiel Policy

References: (a) DoD Directive 3005.5, "Criteria for Selection of Items for War Reserves," December 4, 1974 (hereby canceled)  
(b) DoD Instruction 4140.47, "Secondary Item War Reserve Requirements Development," February 24, 1984 (hereby canceled)  
(c) DoD Directive 4140.2, "Management of War Reserves," December 4, 1974 (hereby canceled)  
(d) DoD Instruction 4140.21, "Management of War Reserves for Integrated Items Assigned to the Military Departments, the Defense Supply Agency, and the General Services Administration," December 31, 1974 (hereby canceled)  
(e) through (g), see enclosure 1

#### A. PURPOSE

This Directive replaces references (a) through (d) to provide policy guidance on war reserve materiel requirements and war reserve materiel positioning to support the immediate needs of military forces across a spectrum of contingencies.

#### B. APPLICABILITY

This Directive applies to the Office of the Secretary of Defense, the Military Departments, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, the Unified Combatant Commands, the Defense Agencies, and the DoD Field Activities (hereafter referred to collectively as "the DoD Components").

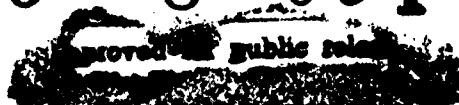
#### C. DEFINITIONS

Terms used in this Directive are defined in enclosure 2.

#### D. POLICY

1. War reserve materiel requirements shall be computed, and war reserve materiel shall be acquired in peacetime sufficient to attain operational objectives for scenarios and other stockage

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objectives approved for programming in the Secretary of Defense planning guidance.

2. To reduce reaction time and to sustain forces, war reserve materiel inventories shall be sized, managed, and positioned to achieve the greatest practicable flexibility to respond to a spectrum of regional contingencies, while minimizing DoD investment in inventories.

3. Once acquired, war reserve materiel inventories shall be positioned either as starter stocks or as swing stocks, or a combination. The procurement of these stocks shall not exceed the requirement for sustainability planning approved in the Secretary of Defense planning guidance.

4. Starter stocks are war reserve materiel that is located in or sufficiently near a theatre of operations to support the conduct of military operations until resupply at wartime rates is established, or the contingency ends, whichever occurs sooner. Swing stocks are positioned afloat or ashore and are capable of supporting requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theatre of operations. Swing stocks will be used to complement starter stocks as a follow-on source of supply in a regional contingency.

5. Because each Military Service remains responsible for equipping and sustaining its units, stocks of nonallocated forces can be drawn down at the direction of the Service logistics' chief unless the component commander of the nonallocated units objects and is supported by his operational commander in chief. Objections that cannot be resolved will be referred together with the recommendations of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the Secretary of Defense for resolution.

6. War reserve materiel requirements shall be computed as follows:

a. Secondary item war reserve materiel requirements shall be computed to meet the operational requirements of the planning scenarios approved in the Secretary of Defense planning guidance.

b. Principal and end item war-reserve-materiel requirements shall be computed as part of the Component's acquisition strategy.

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c. Threat and level-of-effort war reserve materiel munitions' requirements shall be computed to achieve targeting, kill, and post combat posture objectives approved in Secretary of Defense planning guidance.

d. Bulk petroleum war reserve stocks (BPWRS) shall support deployment and combat operations and shall be sized to meet geographic requirements until resupply can be obtained from a secure source. Bulk petroleum inventory policy is in DoD Directive 4140.25, reference (e). The definitions in enclosure 2 do not apply to BPWRS.

e. Mapping, charting, and geodesy war reserve stocks (MC&G WRS) requirements are area-dependent and shall be determined by the Unified Combatant Commands. Storage and distribution functions are performed by the Defense Mapping Agency or the Unified Combatant Commands. The definitions in enclosure 2 do not apply to MC&G WRS.

7. To minimize investment, war materiel requirements shall be offset by starter and swing stocks (including peacetime operating and training stocks) and, whenever possible, materiel available through industrial base programs, host-nation support agreements, bilateral military arrangements (e.g., Acquisition and Cross Servicing Agreements under 10 U.S.C. 2341-50, reference (f)), and commercial sources.

8. War reserve materiel already in the inventory that exceeds the requirements for mobilization, force expansion, or reconstitution may be classified as contingency retention stocks in accordance with DoD 4140.1-R (reference (g)).

## **E. RESPONSIBILITIES**

1. The Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition shall assess the adequacy of war reserve inventories based on reports submitted by the DoD Components. For A&I 3

2. The Under Secretary of Defense for Policy shall develop and coordinate for approval by the Secretary of Defense planning guidance that includes war reserve requirements as in subsection D.6., above.

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3. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff shall:

a. Validate the operational requirements of the Unified Combatant Commands.

b. Provide the validated operational requirements, as described in subsection D.6., above.

c. Develop the BPWRS sourcing assumptions and days of supply requirements consistent with Secretary of Defense planning guidance.

4. The Secretaries of the Military Departments shall provide war reserve materiel requirements data for integrated materiel manager (IMM) items to the applicable IMM for use in his or her war reserve requirements computation.

5. The Secretaries of the Military Departments and the Directors of the Defense Agencies shall:

a. Compute war reserve materiel requirements based on subsections D.3. and D.4., above, and the Defense Planning Guidance.

b. Program and fund for acquisition of war reserve materiel when requirements exceed assets according to subsections D.6. and D.7., above.

c. Report annually on war reserve materiel levels in accordance with guidance provided by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition.

6. The Director, Defense Logistics Agency, shall perform storage and distribution functions for war reserve materiel stocks in coordination with the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

7. The Commanders of the Unified Combatant Commands shall determine operational requirements consistent with Secretary of Defense planning guidance, as described in subsection D.6, above, and submit them to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for approval.

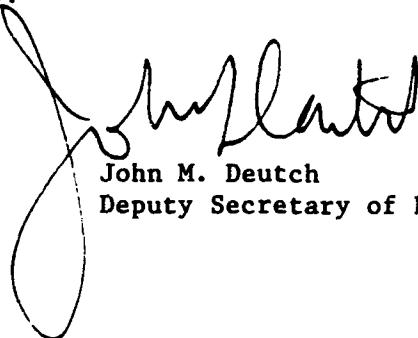
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**F. INFORMATION REQUIREMENTS**

The annual reporting requirement in this Directive has been assigned Report Control Symbol DD-P&L(A)1913.

**G. EFFECTIVE DATE AND IMPLEMENTATION**

This Directive is effective immediately. Forward two copies of implementing documents to the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition within 120 days.



John M. Deutch  
Deputy Secretary of Defense

Enclosures - 2

1. References
2. Definitions

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REFERENCES, continued

- (e) DoD Directive 4140.25, "DoD Bulk Petroleum Management Policy," January 8, 1993
- (f) Sections 2341-50 of title 10, United States Code
- (g) DoD 4140.1-R, "DoD Materiel Management Regulation," January 25, 1993, authorized by DoD Directive 4140.1, January 4, 1993

DEFINITIONS

1. Contingency Retention Stock. That portion of the quantity of an item greater than the approved acquisition objective and economic retention for which there is no predictable demand or quantifiable requirement, and that normally would be allocated as potential reutilization stock, except for a determination that the quantity will be retained for specific contingencies.
2. Mission-Essential Materiel. Items essential for the conduct of combat operations. To be considered mission-essential materiel, the materiel must be critical to the combat mission of a unit or weapon system and have minimal civil sector availability.
3. Peacetime Operating Stocks. Inventories of materiel on hand at the unit or intermediate level to meet routine operating requirements. These stocks can be used to meet wartime requirements.
4. Starter Stocks. War reserve materiel stocks pre-positioned in or near a theatre of operations to last until resupply at wartime rates is established.
5. Swing Stocks. War reserve materiel stocks positioned ashore or afloat for meeting war reserve requirements of more than one contingency in more than one theatre of operations.
6. Training Stocks. Inventories at the unit or intermediate level designated to support training. These stocks can be used to meet wartime requirements.
7. War Reserve Materiel. Mission-essential secondary items, principal and end items, and munitions required to attain operational objectives in the scenarios authorized for sustainability planning in the Secretary of Defense planning guidance.